# Exhibit 19



### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Jun-13, **20**<sup>22</sup>

I, Edgar Noblesala, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of

The New Hork Times

on the following date or dates, to wit on

June 13, 2022, NYT & Natl, pg B3

Sworn to me this 13th day of June, 2022

Ellen Herb

**Notary Public** 

Notary Public, State of New York No. 01 HE6163785 Qualified in New York County Commission Expires April 2, 2023

## PUBLIC NOTICE To the Taliban and Da Afghanistan Bank

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Case Nos. 03-MD-1570-GBD-SN, 03-CV-6978-GBD-SN, Judgment Creditors Federal Insurance Co., et al. ("the Federal Insurance Creditors") have filed a motion seeking a turnover of assets of Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB) held in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY). The Federal Insurance Creditors seek these assets to satisfy the final judgment entered by the Court on April 20, 2022 against the Taliban in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a), N.Y. C.P.L.R. Sections 5225(b) and 5227, and Section 201(a) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, the Federal Insurance Creditors' motion seeks to compel FRBNY to turn over the blocked assets of DAB in an amount sufficient to satisfy the outstanding amount of their award of compensatory damages as of the date the motion was filed, namely \$14,672,806,120.64.

This is a notice that the motion has been filed. The motion papers are available in both English and Pashto at the following website: www.DABturnover.com

#### **INTERNATIONAL**

# Food Export Bans In Asia Raise Fears Of More Embargoes

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

"Switching to a new menu also means entering into a new market that we are unsure of." Ms. Lee, 30. said in a Facebook message.

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Global food supplies have been disrupted by not only the war in Ukraine, but also by the coronavirus pandemic, recent bouts of extreme weather, and rising energy and fertilizer prices. In the Asia Pacific region, those pressures threaten hundreds of millions of poor people who spend a high percentage of their incomes on basic commodities like rice and wheat.

In April, Indonesia, the world's largest producer of palm oil, suspended exports of the crop to try to ease rising prices of cooking oil at home. Prices of vegetable oils globally had surged after the war caused Ukraine's sunflower oil exports to crater. The Indonesian government reversed its ban less than a month later.

Last month, India banned wheat exports, with some exceptions, in the wake of an extraordinary heat wave that had severely damaged the domestic wheat harvest. The Commerce Ministry said the ban was necessary because a spike in the crop's price, "arising out of many factors," was threatening India's food security.

This month, Malaysia suspended chicken exports, much of which go to Singapore. Officials said last month it was an effort to give domestic prices and farmers production costs — which had been driven up by the price rise in corn and soybeans — a chance to stabilize.

"The government's priority is our own people," Prime Minister Ismail Sabri Yaakob of Malaysia said at the time.

Such export bans sometimes help reduce domestic prices of the commodities in question, analysts say. They may also make political sense to leaders concerned about the public backlash from price surges that pinch the budgets of low-income city dwellers.

But the bans also have clear

downsides, and it's not clear that they help in the long run. One obvious risk is that export bans by countries that rely heavily on food imports could prompt neighbors to retaliate, analysts say. Another is that a country that imposes an export ban could be blocking domestic farmers from accessing lucrative export markets.

India's wheat ban, for example, was welcomed by urban consumers as a check on rising food prices, but was unpopular with farmers who lost the opportunity to cash in further on record-high wheat prices, according to a recent analysis by Cullen S. Hendrix, a professor of international studies at the University of Den-

In Indonesia, President Joko Widodo is almost certainly aware that the price of cooking oil has figured prominently in public surveys of his performance, said Bhima Yudhistira Adinegara, the director of the Center of Economic and Law Studies, a think tank in the capital, Jakarta. So his export ban made sense for "political rea-

"The government has to do something or it will be seen as dysfunctional," he said.

Still, the ban was widely seen as misguided and ineffective, and it did not calm prices, as Mr. Joko's government had promised it

Eceu Titi, 50, a street vendor in Jakarta, said that the price of cooking oil in her neighborhood was about 14,000 Indonesian rupiah, or about 96 cents, per liter before the export ban took effect, and has been nearly double that ever since, even though the ban ended last month.

Ms. Eceu has raised the prices of her fried snacks as a result, and she tries to make the same amount of oil last longer in her fryer, she said. But when some customers complained about her recent price increase, she agreed to reinstate her old price for them,



Wheat at a seaport in Kandla, India. The country has mostly banned wheat exports after a heat wave damaged crops.



Chickens for sale in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The country's chicken export ban is affecting its neighbor Singapore.

"I don't have the heart to insist on selling at the new price," she said. "We are in this together, and they are my regulars."

Now a primary concern is that

the region's food export restrictions will multiply and spill over into other commodities, including rice, the food stock of the world's poor. Some say the current situation carries echoes of 2008, a year when some of the world's largest rice exporters, including India and Vietnam, restricted their exports, sending consumers panick-

### 'I don't have the heart to insist on selling at the new price. We are in this together, and they are my regulars.'

Eceu Titi, a street food vendor in Jakarta who charges more because of the climbing cost of cooking oil, but gives some customers a break.

ing and prices soaring.

That crisis, which followed spikes in wheat, corn and other major agricultural commodities, had not been caused by a rice crop failure or even a shortage of the grain. Still, for a few weeks, it prompted fears of civil unrest. At one point, President Gloria Macapagal Arrovo of the Philippines, Asia's leading rice importer at the time, deployed armed soldiers to supervise government rice sales.

Peter Timmer, an emeritus professor of development studies at Harvard University who helped the United States government respond to the 2008 crisis, said he worried that the current shortages of wheat and corn would push India and Vietnam to reprise their rice restrictions.

Last month, a spokesman for the Thai government, Thanakorn Wangboonkongchana, Reuters that Thailand and Vietnam "aim to raise rice prices, increase farmer income and increase bargaining power" in the global rice market. The chairman of the Vietnam Food Association, Nguyen Ngoc Nam, told the news agency that the two countries would meet in June but did not aim to control prices.

Whatever happens, Mr. Timmer said, it's clear that the current pressures on food supply chains, which include energy and fertilizer shortages, are already far more complex than they were 14 years ago.

"But what is common to the 2008 situation is that we can make this really complicated, difficult situation much, much worse if countries start putting up the trade barriers," he said.

Muktita Suhartono contributed reporting.

## Despite a Robust Economy, India's Job Market Remains Stagnant for Millions

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

club alongside the United States, China and Japan.

The government reported late last month that the economy had expanded 8.7 percent in the last year, to \$3.3 trillion. But with domestic investment lackluster, and government hiring slowing, India has turned to subsidized fuel, food and housing for the poorest to address the widespread joblessness. Free grains now reach two-thirds of the country's more than 1.3 billion people.

Those handouts, by some calculations, have pushed inequality in India to its lowest level in decades. Still, critics of the Indian government say that subsidies cannot be used forever to paper over inadequate job creation. This is especially true as tens of millions of Indians - new college graduates, farmers looking to leave the fields and women taking on work — are expected to seek to flood the nonfarm work force in the coming

"There is a historical disconnect in the Indian growth story, where growth essentially happens without a corresponding increase in employment," said Mahesh Vyas, the chief executive of the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy, a data research firm.

Among the job seekers despairing over the lack of opportunities is Sweety Sinha, who lives in Haryana, a northern state where unemployment was a staggering 34.5 percent in April.

As a child, Ms. Sinha liked to pretend to be a teacher, standing in front of her village classroom with fake eveglasses and a wooden baton, to fellow students' great amusement.

Her ambition came true years later when she got a job teaching math at a private school. But the coronavirus upended her dreams, as the Indian economy contracted 7.3 percent in the 2020-21 fiscal year. Within months of starting, she and several other teachers were laid off because so many students had dropped out.

Ms. Sinha, 30, is again in the market for a job. In November, she joined thousands of applicants vying for much-coveted work in the government. She has also traveled across Haryana seeking jobs, but turned them down because of the meager pay — less than \$400 a

"Sometimes, during nights, I really get scared: What if I am not able to get anything?" she said.

cause of unemployment.

But for Indian politicians, a high unemployment rate "is not a showstopper," said Mr. Vyas, the economist, adding that they were far more concerned with inflation, which affects all voters.

India's reserve bank and finance ministry have tried to tackle inflation, which is battering many countries because of pandemic-related supply chain problems and the war in Ukraine, by restricting exports of wheat and sugar, raising interest rates and cutting taxes on fuel.

The bank, after raising borrowing rates in May for the first time

The country's economic growth in the last year, to \$3.3 trillion.

The unemployment rate in the

northern state of Haryana.

in two years, increased them again on Wednesday, to 4.9 percent. As it did so, it forecast that inflation would reach 6.7 percent over the next three quarters.

Reserve bank officials have also employed an array of fiscal and monetary tactics to continue supporting growth, which cooled in the first quarter of 2022, falling to 4.1 percent. Household consumption, a major driver of India's economy, has dropped in the last few months.

"We are committed to containing inflation," said the bank's governor, Shaktikanta Das. "At the same time, we have to keep in mind the requirements of growth. It can't be a situation where the operation is successful and the patient is dead."

While the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve in the United States have said their countries need to accept lower growth rates because of high commodity prices, India's reserve bank is not in that camp, said Priyanka Kishore, an analyst at Oxford Economics. "Growth matters a lot for India," she said. "There's a political agenda."

The ban on food exports is a sharp turnabout for Mr. Modi. In response to Russia's blockade on Ukrainian ports, which has led to a global shortage of grains, he had said in April that Indian farmers could help feed the world. Instead, with the global wheat shortfalls driving up prices, the Indian govkeep domestic prices low.

Temporary interventions like these are easier than addressing the fundamental problem of largescale unemployment.

"You have wheat in your godowns and you can ship it out to households and get instant gratification," Mr. Vyas said, referring to storage facilities, "whereas trying certain policies for employment is far more protracted and intangi-

Those policies, analysts say, could include greater efforts to build up India's underdeveloped manufacturing sector. They also say that India should ease regulations that often make it difficult to do business, as well as reducing tariffs so manufacturers have an easier time securing components not made in India.

Exports have been a source of strength for the Indian economy, and the rupee has depreciated by about 4 percent against the U.S. dollar since the beginning of the year, which would normally boost exports.

But inflation in the United States and war in Europe have started to affect sales for Indianmade clothes, said Raja M. Shanmugam, the president of a trade association in Tiruppur, a textile hub in the state of Tamil Nadu.

"All the input cost is increasing. Even earlier this industry worked on wafer-thin margins, but now we are working on loss," he said. "So a situation which is normally a happy situation for the exporters is not so anymore.'

The struggles of working-class Indians, and the millions of unemployed, may eventually cause a drag on growth, economists say,

Zia Ullah, who drives an autorickshaw in Tumakuru, an industrial city in the southern Indian state of Karnataka, said his in-

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"All of my friends are suffering be-ernment imposed an export ban to come was still only about a quarter of what it was before the pan-

> The \$20 he used to earn daily was enough to cover household expenses for his family of five, and school fees for his three children.

> "Customers are preferring to walk," he said. "No one seems to have money these days to take an

> Mr. Ullah, 55, said the cost of food had climbed so much that he had to cut down on meals and take two of his children out of school.

"Only one, the elder daughter, goes to school now," Mr. Ullah said. "The rest look around for work in the area."

Hari Kumar contributed reporting.



A job fair in Chennai in May. The struggles of working-class Indians, and the millions of jobless, may eventually cause a drag on growth, economists say.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT, DISTRICT OF DELAWARE In re: CHARMING CHARLIE Chapter 11 HOLDINGS INC., et al., 1 Case No. 19-11534 (MFW) NOTICE OF HEARING TO CONSIDER CONFIRMATION

OF THE CHAPTER 11 PLAN FILED BY THE DEBTORS AND RELATED VOTING AND OBJECTION DEADLINES
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on June 8, 2022, the United State
lankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court") entered an orde [Docket No. 1366] (the "Disclosure Statement Order") of Charming Charlie Holdings Inc. and Its Debtor Affiliates (as modified nded, or supplemented from time to time, the "Disclosure Statement" (ii) establishing procedures for soliciting, receiving, and tabulating vote on the Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation of Charming Charl Holdings Inc. and Its Debtor Affiliates (as modified, amended, or supple mented from time to time, the "Plan"); (iii) scheduling a hearing on the cor firmation of the Plan; and (iv) approving notice procedures relating thereto

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the hearing at which th will commence on **July 20, 2022, at 2:00 p.m. (prevailing Easterr Time)**, before the Honorable Judge Mary F. Walrath, in the United State Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, located at 824 North Marke

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the deadline for filing obje PLEASE IARE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the deadline for filing objections to the Plan is July 11, 2022, at 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) (the "Plan Objection Deadline"). All objections to the relief sought at the Confirmation Hearing must: (i) be in writing, (ii) conform to the Bankruptcy Rules, the Local Bankruptcy Rules, and any orders of the court, (iii) state, with particularity, the legal and factual basis for the objection and, if practicable, a proposed modification to the Plan (or related materials) that uld resolve such objection, and (iv) be filed with the court (contemp so as to be *actually received* on or before the Plan Objection Deadline: (a) counsel to the Debtors, Paul Hastings LLP,71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4500, Chicago, Illinois 60606, Attn: Matthew Murphy and Matthew Smart; (b) co counsel to the Debtors, Klehr Harrison Harvey Branzburg LLP, 919 N. Marke Street, Suite 1000, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, Attn: Doi Michael W. Yurkewicz, and Sally E. Veghte; (c) the Office of The United State Trustee, 844 King Street, Suite 2207, Lockbox 35, Wilmington, Delawai 19801, Attn: Linda Richenderfer, Esq.; (d) counsel to the Committee, Coole LLP, 55 Hudson Yards, New York, New York 10001, Attn: Cullen D. Speckhar and Summer McKee; and (e) co-counsel to the Committee, Potter Anderso & Corroon LLP, 1313 N. Market Street, 6th Floor, Wilmington, Delaware 1980

PLEASE BE ADVISED: THE CONFIRMATION HEARING MAY BE ONTINUED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE COURT OR THE DEBTORS WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE OTHER THAN BY SUCH ADJOURNMENT BEIN N OPEN COURT OR BY A NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT FILED WIT THE COURT AND SERVED ON ALL PARTIES ENTITLED TO NOTICE. CRITICAL INFORMATION REGARDING VOTING ON THE PLAN

er M. Samis, L. Katherine Good, and Aaron H. Stulman

Voting Record Date. The voting record date is June 7, 2022, which is the date for determining which holders of Claims in Class 3 and Class 4 are

2022, at 4:00 p.m., (prevailing Eastern Time) (the "Yoting Deadline" if you received a Solicitation Package, including a Ballot and intend to vot on the Plan you must: (i) follow the instructions carefully, (ii) complet mation on the ballot, and (iii) execute and retu our completed Ballot according to and as set forth in detail in the votir instructions so that it is actually received by the Debtors' notice and clair agent, Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC (the "Solicitation Agent" on or before the Voting Deadline. A failure to follow such instruct

RELEASES, EXCULPATIONS, AND INJUNCTIONS ARTICLE IX OF THE PLAN CONTAINS RELEASE, EXCULPATION, AND JUNCTION PROVISIONS, AND ARTICLE 9.2 CONTAINS A THIRD-PARTY RELEASE. THUS, YOU ARE ADVISED TO REVIEW AND COL CAREFULLY BECAUSEYOUR RIGHTS MIGHT BE AFFECTED THEREUNDER.

Please be advised that the Plan contains certain releases, injunction on provisions, as set forth in the Plan and below "Exculpated Parties" means, collectively, in each case in its capacit as such and to the extent they are estate fiduciaries: the Debtors; each of the Debtors' respective directors and officers serving after the Petition Date through the Effective Date of the Plan; the Committee; each of the members

of the Committee, solely in their capacity as a member of the Committee, and each of the Debtors' and Committee's attorneys, financial advisors, investment bankers, and other professional advisors (each in their capacity as such) retained in the Chanter 11 Cases Lenders: the Term Loan Agent: the Vendor Facility Lenders: the Vendor

E facility Agent: the Hoders of Interests in Holdings; the Committee and tensified prefections, successors, assigns, direct and inferent subsidiaries, current and former directors, principals, subservations, the production of the processors of the substance of

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